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A New Mexican Species of *Linsleyella* Chemsak (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

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The purpuricenine genus *Linsleyella* Chemsak (1984) previously contained three species, *virens* (Bates), *ricei* Chemsak, and *michelbacheri* Chemsak. The new species described below is one of the many with longitudinal eburneous vittae, which indicates that this characteristic spans a number of genera.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this paper to E. Gorton Linsley, friend and colleague.

Christine Jordan prepared the illustration.

Linsleyella virgulata, NEW SPECIES
(Figure 1)

Male.—Form small to moderate sized; integument dark metallic blue-green, appendages metallic; pubescence pale, long, erect. Head small, front irregularly punctate, with numerous long, erect, dark hairs; vertex coarsely, confluently punctate, long, erect hairs moderately dense; antennae longer than body, basal segments shining, moderately coarsely, confluently punctate, erect and subdepressed setae numerous, segments from sixth opaque, densely clothed with very short, appressed pubescence, third segment longer than first, fourth shorter than third, slightly longer than first, eleventh segment acute at apex. Pronotum broader than long, sides usually subangulate behind middle; disk convex, moderately coarsely, subconfluently punctate, often with a longitudinal, median, glabrous callus; pubescence long, erect; prosternum rather finely, transversely punctate, moderately densely clothed with long, pale, erect pubescence; mesosternum subopaque at sides; metasternum deeply, separately punctate at middle, sides subopaque, densely clothed with pale, depressed pubescence, long, suberect hairs numerous. Elytra more than 2 1/2 times as long as broad, sides slightly tapering toward middle; each elytron with an eburneous longitudinal vitta near suture, extending from basal margin to near apical margin and another, narrower pair at sides behind humeri but not extending to apex; punctures between vittae coarse, subconfluent, epipleura subopaque; pubescence long, erect; apices sinuate truncate, inner angles dentate. Legs slender; femora confluently punctate, pubescence long, erect, hind pair extending almost to elytral apices; tibiae moderately clothed with subdepressed hairs. Abdomen finely, densely punctate at sides, middle almost glabrous; last sternite subtruncate at apex, shallowly emarginate at middle. Length, 8–12 mm.

Female.—Form more robust. Antennae shorter than body, segments from sixth enlarged. Legs with femora shorter. Abdomen with last sternite broadly subtruncate, shallowly emarginate at middle. Length, 8–13 mm.

Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) from 4 miles SW Morelos Canada, Puebla, Mexico, 20 September 1977 (J. Chemsak, A. & M. Michelbacher). Paratypes include: 26 males, 17 females, same data; 14 males, 21

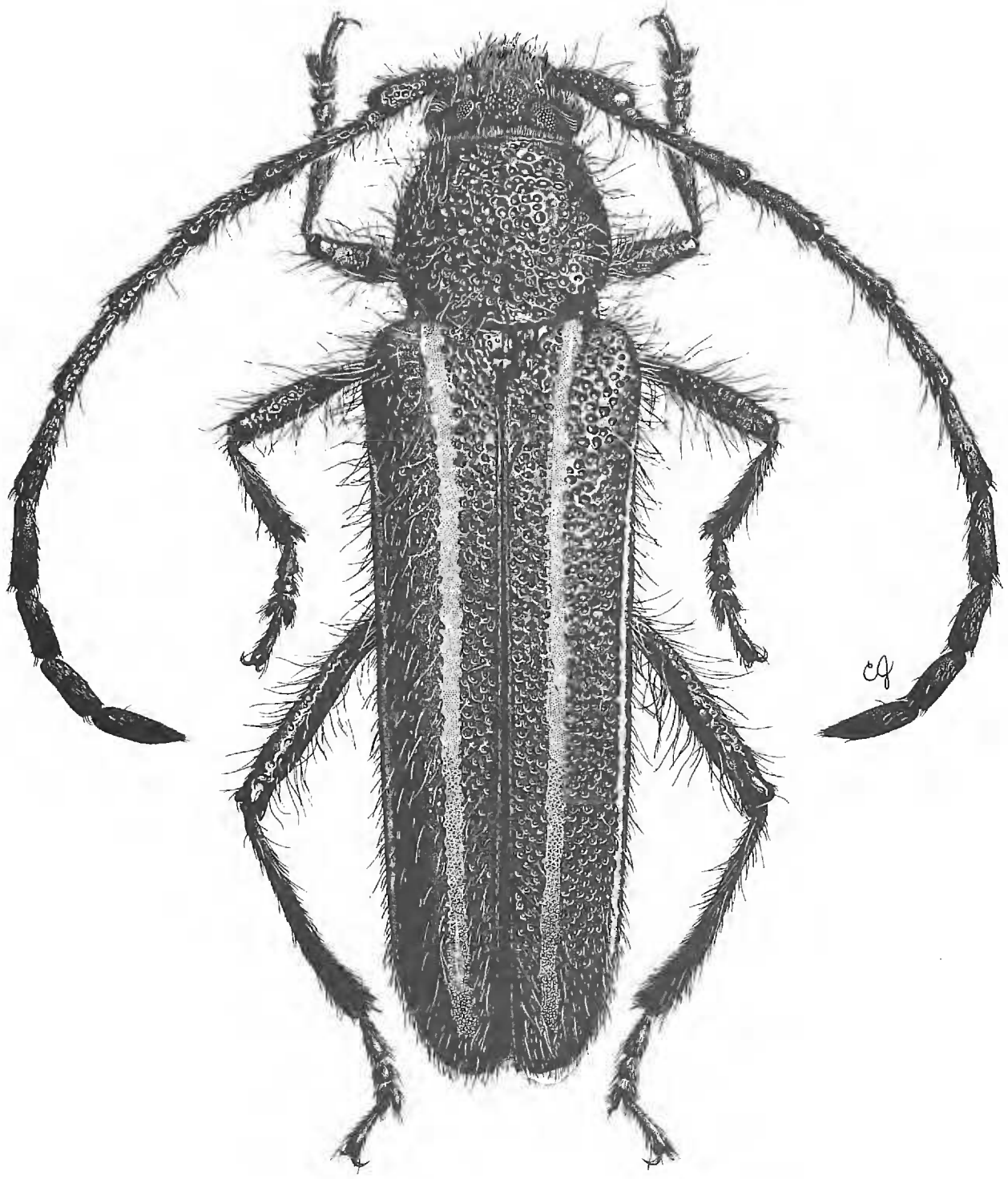

Figure 1. *Linsleyella virgulata* Chemsak, ♀.

females, 7 km SE Morelos Canada, 4 October 1975 (J. Chemsak, J. Powell, T. Eichlin, T. Friedlander); 2 males, 7 km SE Morelos Canada, 4–10 July 1974 on *Selloa glutinosa* flowers. (J. Chemsak, J. Powell, E. G. Linsley); 2 males, 1 female, Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, 17 October 1941 (DeLong, Good, Caldwell & Plummer).

The eburneous vittae of the elytra make this species distinctive from other known *Linsleyella*. The coloration is fairly uniform within the type series although a little variation is evident in the thickness of the yellowish vittae. In males the discal pair tend to be broader anteriorly and in females the bands are somewhat narrow.

Adults were mostly collected on flowers of *Selloa glutinosa* at the type locality.

Literature Cited

Chemsak, John A. 1984. Description of a new purpuricenine genus *Linsleyella* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Pan-Pac. Entomol. 60:114–118.